WHOLE NO. 6722.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Pacific Railroad Bill in the

House.

THE PESTIVITIES OF THE CAPITAL.

&c.,

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1855.

The Senate is not in session to-day, having adjourned vesterday until Monday.

House of Representatives WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1855.

Mr. Ouver, (whig) of Mo., introduced a bill amends the price of public lands to actual settlers and cultiva tors. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY. Mr. FULLER, (dem.) of Me., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill amendatory of the act to carry into effect the late Reciprocity treaty with Great Britain. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the

EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF DR. KANE. Mr. Walker, (dem.) of N. Y., presented a memoria from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State officers. York, in favor of an expedition to search for Dr. Kane.

The consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill was re-

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to lay it on the table

Negatived by a vote of 49 against 125.

The House refused to refer the whole subject to a committee of thirteen, by a vote of 71 against 117.

The quettiques as then taken on the amendment of Mr. Davis of Indians, for the Grand Trunk Central Railroad and Telegraph Line from some point on the western boundary of Askansas, Missouri or Iowa, between the thirty-sixth and forty-third degrees of north latitude, with two branches, one running to Memphis and the other to the most practicable point on the western shore of Lake Superior. Adopted—104 against 91.

The question was then stated on agreeing to the substitute for the original bill as thus amended,

Mr. MODOUGAL—Weuld it be in order to take action on the bill, to make it conform to the amendment of Mr. Davis?

The Spraker.—Not without unanimous consent, as the previous question is still in operation.

Mr. Davis, (of Ia.)—I desire to make a few verbal amendments.

Objections were raised.

mendments.

Objections were raised.

Mr. McDoccar.—I hope the friends of the bill will vote

for this measure.

A Voice.—I hope they won't.

Mr. FLORKECK, (dem.) of Pa., made an unsuccessful motion to have the House adjourn.

Mr. WALSE, (dem.) of N. Y., moved the subject be tabled.

The Clerk commenced calling the roll for members to vote on agreeing to the substitute as amended, but by direction of the Speaker, ceased the call, owing to the continued confusion.

A Voter—Have A Voice.—Have any of the gentlemen respanded to

A VOICE.—Have any or the cheir names?

The SPEAKER.—Four or five. The Chair has exhausted all peaceable means to restore order without effect.

Mr. RICHARDSON.—The confusion arises from members not understanding the proposition.

The SPEAKER.—That is not to be wondered at.

The roll call was resumed and completed. The substitute as amended, was agreed to, by a vote of 120 minutes.

against 79.

After another ineffectual motion, made by Mr. Letcher, to lay the bill on the table, it was read a third
time, the vote being 104 against 97.

Pending the passage of the bill, the House adjourned.

Our Washington Correspon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1855. A Grand Party in Washington-The Gathering at Corroran's-The Senate-Letter of Rufus Choate upon the Smithsonian Institute.

during the past week, in anticipation of the grand party of the season, which came off to-night. Mr. Cercoran, the great financier of Washington, leads the people here in fashionable sociables, receptions and parties. It was a feast to-night to epicarean eyes, to look upon the rich dresses, lovely women and excellent beaux, who were gathered beneath the roof of the millionaire. There were present to-night about three hundred guests, ladies and gentlemen, including the distinguished and clife of Washington City. In the company were noticed most of the foreign Ministers, most of the members of the Senate, and several members of Congress, being here represented every tongue and every clime, every beauty and every social grace, the the Northern Saxon and the Southern Gaul, the fairer face of the colder latitudes, and the blond of sunnier climes, the austere manners of the Englishman and the affability of Italy and Span—while in such a party as I have just suggested there was enough to gratify the eye and the appetite for show—there was also enough to furnish a fertile theme for the satirist, enough to give the world another Hudbras or Dansted. Had Salgmen been recent he would have enough to furnish a fertile theme for the satirist, enough to give the world another Hudibras or Dunciad. Had Solomos been present he would have repeated again "Vaulty of vanities, all is vanity." Display, jewels and dress usurped the place of the rare in such a party as this—being not waich was the most worthy of admiration for their individual merits, but which could outrun the other in costly garments and flashing gems. Anxious mammas, gathered by themselves, ran on with a zeal that would have done honor to the persevorance of pot-house politicians, all about the dress of toeir daugnters, their troubles with the dress of toeir daugnters, their troubles with the dressmakers, the quality of the fule, the weeks of shopping they passed through in preparing for this event; while young gents looked through their quizzing glasses, (it's a sashion for all young men to have weak eyes in Washington,) and Spooney and Shanghae edified each other in the discussion of Miss Sophia's gait, walk or dress, and sagely concluded it was "dem foine" or "howibly stupid." If display, however, in such affairs as this, is all that is to be commended, this party of Mr. Corrooran's to night may be put at the head of the list of the fashionable remines of the capital. It went ahead even of the Presiden's receptions, and some of the foreign representatives present, who over the know about such things, said it would rewent ahead even of the President's receptions, and some of the foreign representatives present, who ought to know about such things, said it would reflect credit even upon \$\mathbb{E}\$. Cloud itself, or Bucking ham palace. Mr. Corcorat, during the whole evening wore a smilling face, and with a welcome that made all feel at home, received his guests. During the winter attempts will be made to rival this party in other quarters. The President gives another leves to-morrow night, an account of which I will send you in full. The gathering to night ended about three o'clock in the morping.

The Senate was taken up to-day in the discussion of the affairs of the Smithsonian Institute, called up by the introduction into this body of the following letter from Rafas Choate, ex-Senator from Massachusetts, resigning his position of Regent:—

To the Hon. Jesus D. Bright, President Protestor of the Senate, and Hon. Link Both, Speaker of the House of Referentatives.

I take leave to communicate to the two Houses of Congress, my resignation of the office of Regent of the Smithsoulan Institution.

It is due to the body which has been pleased to honor me with this trust for some years, and has recently conferred it for a new term, to say that this step is taken, not from any lose of interest in the welfare of that important establishment, but in part from the inconvenience experienced in attending the meetings, and in part, also, and more immediately from my inability to concur or sequisces in an interpretation of an act of Congress, constituting the actual institution and the Board of Regents, which has been adopted, and is now about to be practically carried into administration by a majority of the beard. That act, it has seemed to me, preremptorily directs a manner, and devises and prescribes a plan, according to which it intends that he institution shall accomplish the will of the donor. By the earlier law, accepting the gift. Congress engaged to direct such a manner and to device such a plan, and pledged the faith of the United States that the funds should be applied and incommunicable duty as trustee of the charity, that body, after many years of deliberation, from which it never sought to relieve Itself by devolving the work upon the discretion of others, matured its plans, and established the actual in its interpretation to its parliamentary history, the journals and debates, the substantial meaning seems to be pulpable and unequivocal in its terms. By such aid it is sendered quite cextain. A board of regents is created to administer it. Some discretionary powers of course are given to the board in regard of details, and in regard of possible surplusses of income which may remain at any given time, while the plan of Congress is being realously and indeed the actual in a sendered quite cextain.

plan of Cougress, and as auxiliary to, co-operative with, and executory of it. They were given for the sake of the plan; simply to enable the regents the more effectually and truly to administer that very one—not to enable them to devise and administer another of their own, unauthorized in the terms of the law, incompatible with its announced objects and its full development, not alluded to init anywhere, and which, as the journals and the debates inform us, when presented to the House under specific propositions, was rejected.

Of this act an interpretation has now been adopted by which it has seemed to me these discretionary means of carrying the will of Congress into effect, are transformed into means of practically disappointing that will, and of building up an institution substantially unlike that which it intended; which supercedes and displaces it, and in effect repeals the law. Differences of opinion had existed in the board from its first meeting, in regard of the administration of the act; but they were composed by a resolution of compromise, according to which a full half of the annual income was to be evenually applied in permanence to what I deem the essential parts of the plan of Congress. That resolution of compromise is now formally rescinded, and henceforward the discretion of the regents, and not the act of Congress, is to be the rule of appropriation; and that discretion has already declared itself for another plan than what I deem the plan of Congress. It may be added that under the same interpretation the office and powers of secretary are fundamentally changed from those of the secretary of the law, as I read it, and are greatly enlarged.

In this interpretation I cannot acquiesce; and with entire respect for the majority of the Board, and with much kindness and regard to all its member, I am sure that my duty requires a respectful tender of resignation. The whole subject was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee, who are to advise the Senste what

The whole subject was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee, who are to advise the Senate what to do in the difficulties in which this institution is involved.

A special message came into the Senate to-day from the President, upon the troubles with the Indians on our western frontiers, accompanying a recommendation from the Secretary of War upon the subject, both of which documents have been sent to you. There seems to be but little disposition on the part of the members of the House to respond to the call of the President. The Pacific Railroad bill still bangs on to Congress, and perhaps will for some days to come.

NELLE.

Religious Intelligence.

Rev. Wm. James, D. D., of Albany, will deliver the fifteenth discourse before the Young Men's Association of the South Dutch Church, Fifth avenue, corner of Twenby Dr. Wadsworth being unavoidably postponed to a future Sabbath, of which due notice will be given.

Rev. Pharcellus Church, D. D., of Williamsburg, will ORDINATION.

Mr. William G. Scandlin was ordained as a "minister at large" in Boston, at the Hollis street church, Boston on the 14th inst.

on the 14th inst.

INVITATIONS.

The Congregational church and society in Stoedard, N. H., have invited Rev. Joahna S. Gay, late of Pittston, Me., to succeed the late Rev. Isaac Robinson, D. D., in the pastorate. Dr. Robinson had been their pastor about 52 years previous to his death in July last.

Rev. L. H. Long, recently of Columbus, and connected with the Associate Reformed church here, has accepted a call to the First Presbyterian church of Urbana, Ohio. Rev. L. Smith, who was recently a missionary in New Mexico, has accepted a call from the First Baptist church in Trenton, and entered upon his duties on the first Sab-bath of this month.

Presbytery.

INSTALLATIONS.

The installation of the Rev. J. Paschai Strong over the Third Reformed Dutch Church of Jersey City, will take place this evening. Service to commence at seven o'clock. The sermon on this occasion will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Absel, of Newark; the charge to the pastor, by the Rev. Dr. Aul D. Van Cleet, and the charge to the congregation, by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Bergen.

The installation of the Rev. Dr. Plumer, (late of Baltimore,) as pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Alleghany city, Pa., took place on the 17th inst.

Rev. Hersee Wellington was installed pastor of the

Rev. Horsee Wellington was installed pastor of the Congregational Church and Society at St. Johnsbury Centre, Vt., January 4.

The Rev. Samuet L. Southard, late Rector of the "House of Prayer," of Newark, N. J., was, on the 11th linst., installed as Rector of St. John's Parish, in Buffslo, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Delancey, of the Diocess of Western New York.

DEATH IN THE MINISTRY.

Died, at Portland, on the 12th inst., Rev. Caleb B.

Davis, late Pastor of the Baptist Church in Paris, Me., aged 47 years.

St. Joseph's (Catholic) Church, Brooklyn, erected un-der the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. O'Neii, will be de-dicated to day by the Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin. Ser-vice will commence at half-past ten o'clock A. M. The Right Rev. Bishop of Brooklyn will preach on the occa-The house of worship, lately completed as a Presbyte-rian church, near the mouth of Harrod's creek, nine miles above Louisville, Ky., was dedicated on the 14th

The Presbyterian Society at East Nassau have com-pleted a new house of worship, which was to be dedica-ted on the 17th inst. The old house was owned in com-mon by them and Baptists; about the occupancy of which there began to be strife. They could not afree ou a division, and happily just then the house burned down.

Brookfield, Mass., last week.

On Thursday, the 4th inst., there was a solemn ceremony at the Convent of Mercy, in Houston street, in this city. The holy habit of religion was given to three postulants, and two novices were professed by the Very Rev Mr. Starrs, V. G., who delivered an appropriate discusses the accession.

The Rev. Mr. Worrall has resigned his pastoral charge of the Baptistchurch at Mount Helly. The Rev. E. B. Palmer has relinquished the parochial charge of Trinity church parish, Bridgewater, and taken up his residence in Boston.

charge of Trinity church parish, Bridgewater, and taken up his residence in Boston.

Rev. J. N. Hobart, pastor of the First Baptist church in Bristol, R. I., has been compelled, from ill health, to refrain from all pastoral labors, and has tendered the resignation of his charge.

The Rev. D. Knowlton, pastor of the South Christian church in Bristol, R. I., has dissolved his connection with that society, and removed to the State of Maine.

Rev. James L. Wright has resigned his pastoral charge of the Congregational Church, Burlington, Vt.

Rev. Charles T. Brooks, pastor of the Congregational

Rev. Charles T. Brooks, pastor of the Congregational Church in Newport, R. I., has resigned his charge for six mooths; and his pulpit is supplied by the Rev. Mr. Tenney, of Boston.

Rev. S. G. Clapp, paster of the South Church, in St. lohnsbury, Vt., has asked a dissolution of his connection with the church and society, and a mutual council, to consider his request, has been called. The Butchess Pastoral Conference will meet with the First Baptist Church, Poughheepsie, on the fourth Tues-day in January, 234 mst.

day in January, 23d mat.

The Rev. T. D. Hunt, of the First Cengregational Church of San Francisco, has resigned his connection as pastor of that church and society, which had been accepted, to take effect on Sabbath, 7th of January. The resignation and its acceptance have been confirmed by a council of ministers, convened for the purpose.

Rev. C. C. Carr. who recently resigned his pastorate at Horscheads, N. Y., has been indused, by the unanimous desire of his people, to reverse his decision and remain with them.

with them.

The Presbytery of Troy have passed the following resolution:—"That whereas, it is believed that Rev. John Newbanks, a member of this Presbytery, has become at least partially deranged, this Presbytery can no longer be held responsible for his conduct as a minister of the gospel."

Police Intelligence. HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Yesterday morning, about two o'clock, a daring robbery was committed in Cherry street, by three men who, meeting a sailor named Thomas Moran, dragged him forcibly up an alley way, and there by violence siripped him of everything except his shirt and drawers. Having robbed him of all his money, divested him of all Having robbed him of all his money, divested him of all his clothing, they left the unfortunate man lying in a state of incensibility, and then decamped. The police hearing the noise, were attracted to the spot by the sailor's cries for help, and after hearing his story, conveyed him to the station house. Immediate pursuit was made after the daring highwaymen, and one of the alleged gang was arrested. On being taken before Justice Connoily, at the Tombs, the prisoner gave his name as Dennis Sullivan. He was committed for examination.

Mas. Trist's School.—Sincerely regretting that the circumstances of her family should compel a lady so trained and so descended to re-ort to the laborious and ir ksome duties of the school room, we cannot send forth the advertisement of the estimate and accomplished lady named above—the grand-daughter of Thomas Jefferson—without schompanying it with a word of commendation, and with the expression of a hope that those of our readers who have daughters to educate may avail themselves of the instruction of one who, by precept and example, is so capable of imparting all that an American gentlewoman should be taught in mind and manners.—National Intelligencer, Jan. 19.

LETTER FROM MR. SILAS E. BURROWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD SHIP LADY PIERCE,

Hong Kong, Nov. 10, 1854. S My Dran Sin-I have taken a trip to Japan in the ship Lady Pierce, and been treated (without resist attack) with full as much hospitality and liberty of action as Commodern taking with me any military parade or str liberty of action as Commodore Perry received, who left Japan fifteen days before my arrival.

It is a most interesting country, and the Japanese a superior race of people to any Asiatics I have seen. Their coasting commerce far exceeds ours on the Atlantic coast of the United States. On two occasions I counted fleets of three hundred and thirty and two hundred and eighty junks, averaging, I think, about one hundred and thirty tons, and the Japanese say they have fifty thousand vessels from sixty to three hundred tons. The present treaty, as now made, will not be atte with any commercial advantages, and every device will be adopted by the Japanese to deter our ships from entering their ports; but I think they can be pleased, and eventually induced to open a trade with us, which will be attended with great benefit to the United States. But it will not be accomplished by sending ships of war there, with that ease, in my opinion, that it will by going without military power, and showing them the advantages that a commercial intercourse with the United States would produce on the inhabitants and coun-

I have never been among any people who were so soon Americanised as the Japanese; and if the Emperor had not interfered, and arrested the grow ing friendship, Jeddo bay would have been a home

The Japanese whom I returned to his country named Dec-yee no skee, perfectly charmed his contrymen by relating the kindness he received in the United States, and from me on the passage to Japan; be is the first Japanese who has returned to Japan from foreign lands, and he will do more towards opening an intercourse than all the ships of

The Emperor and his minister would not confide in what foreigners say; but Dec-yee-no skee, an educated man, will be balieved. The Emperor seat for him to come to Jeddo, as soon as I left, but during my stay there, he was kept to aid me, by direction of the head men. Dec-yee-no-skee was the only survivor of the passengers and crew of the junk that was shipwrecked and driven near the Sandwich lalands, where he was taken from the wreck by the American schooner Emily Parker, and brought to San Francisco, and it will ever be a source of great pleasure to me that I have been an agent for my country in returning him to Japan.

The Japanese articles you doubtless have seen in the exhibition at the Crystal Palace, were presented by Dee-yee no-skee, who was clerk of the owner of the junk and cargo, and who died on board. There were twelve other passengers taken from a shipwrecked junk into San Francisco, the history of whom is melancholy indeed. They remained in San Francisco near a year on board the revenue cutter, without any desire to go on shore, filling variou situations in the vessel, and were a most excellent and fine looking set of men. Their only desire was to be conveyed to Japan. The United government took charge of them and brought them te this place, where they were to return to their Japan.
I am informed that they were kept here a long

time, and for some cause became so dissatisfied at their . ituation, that, knowing something of the geo graphical situation of the country, they attempted to travel by land from Shanghae to a port on the China coast opposite Japan, from which they could cross to their country. They left Shanghae, and soon after getting into China were ast upon by thieves and stripped of clothes and everything. and returned to the port, where they were fur-nished with clothing and started again, but have not since been heard from. One of the crew of that junk was in Commodore Perry's squadron when on shore, although the Japanese used every influ ence to induce him to go with them.

When I reached Japan, in my arguments of the and constant intercourse with California; that they could become a great commercial nation, of great England, Ireland and Scotland, who had been made great and powerful by commerce; and unless they became a commercial people their population, replied, " But our sailors would all leave us. Dee gee-no skee is the first man who has come back to his country. Where are all the other men gone that were in the other junks which Die-gee-no-skee tells us were in California? One of them, he knew, was in Commodore Perry's ship, but he would not come on shore; and till you returned with Dee-gee-no skee, we thought none of our people would come back to us again." Nothing can accomplish so much in bringing about national intimacy and friendship as returning all Japanese to their own a land of strangers, be assured the Japanese will duly appreciate it.

a land of strangers, be assured the Japanese will duly appreciate it.

I have seen by the papers of the United States that a great discussion has taken place, both in and out of Congress, in relation to the Collins line of steamers, and that they had been pronounced by some of our government efficials as inadequate for war seamers. I am one of the oldest steamboat men in the United States. I have stood by the side of Fulton in his first boat propelled by steam on the waters of the Hudson; have built several myself; and, on board my own steamer, have navigated the rivers of South America, which gives me practical knowledge. From being with Fulton and other pioneers in steam, I have progressively inspected and followed the success of most steamers which have been built in the United States corth of the Ohio, (and their disasters,) since the first put in motion by Fulton up to my leaving you in the Atlantic for Europe.

I have also travelled through all the nations of Europe, inspected their buildings and machinery, and have for years crossed the Atlantic westward in the winter season, to witness the victory of scam over the elements of nature.

Often, when passing in the Cunard line, with mortification have we Americans on board discussed the subject of British lines of steamers being built by American patronage, which steamers of American citizens and United States mails to and from the shores of America. The government of England had then appropriated half a million of dollars to sustain their boats against American competition.

When the steamer washington made her first trip to Bremen, I was, with my family, a passenger on beard, and was disappointed in expectations of her performance in speed, and it was not until the Collins steamers were perfectly satisfied with the consummation of speed, skill and comfort.

When I first took passage in the Atlantic with the

What are the most necessary qualifications of a war-ateamer? Surely, they are strength, speed capacity for taking a large quantity of coal, stores &c., as also accommodations for the officers and

capacity for taking a large quantity of cost, stores, dec., as also accommodations for the officers and men.

Ontrast the Collins steamers with those of the first class that the United States government have turned out, and what is the comparison?

The Mississippi, Commodore Perry's fleg ship in the Japan expedition, has been considered as the first in rank of our war steamers; and, knowing the Mississippi, I have no hesitation in promounting her as unseaworthy for any voyage that requires coal for Siteon cays, and her strength at least forty per cost less than the Collins steamers. I did not go into the hold of the Mississippi to examine, but was informed by the officers that she is destitute of one of the most important requisites for strength in all seagoing vessels, particularly steamers. The Mississippi is without celling, and without this, in my opinion, no vessel is seaworthy.

The Collins steamers are celled with six in hysilow pine plank, forming a protection to life and property about equal to the outside planking; and when these two great coverings are fastened from the outer to the inner side, as the Collins steamers are, with leopper bolts and treenalls, you have a strength that the neas may battle against in valuand the shores of old ireland, as has been tested on two occasions, have failed to produce any injury.

Run the Mississippi ashore in the same way, without celling, and the bottom timbers would give way like a basket.

Speed, one of the greatest requisites of a war steamer, the Mississippi does not possess (although she was sent to Europe for the monarchas to look at); ber steaming, when loaded ready for sea, is from five to six knots, and in the best trim from nine to ten.

One of the Collins steamers can tow her, either

steamer, the Mississippi does not possess (although she was sent to Europe for the monarchs to look at); her steaming, when loaded ready for sea, is from five to six knots, and in the best trim from nine to ten.

One of the Collins steamers can tow her, either light or loaded, about as fast as she can be propelled by her own engines; and still we are told by those who ought to know, that the "Collins steamers are unfit for war purposea."

Give the command of one of the Collins steamers to an American officer, and he would not care if there were fifty mamers like the Mississippi on his cuising ground. The could come and go from them when he pleased; and in time of war, it is the fast sailing vessels that effect important purposes.

I was often with Commodore Perry and Captain Lee on board the Mississippi when here and had an opportunity of contrasting that vessel with those of the Collins line, which I saw built, and it is to me incredible how any person who knaws anything of ships for war purposes, can compare the Mississippi with the Collins steamers.

The Mississippi, Capt. Lee, who is, as a commander and a gentleman, one of the greatest ornaments of our gallant navy, sailed from here, at the most dangerous period of the season for hurricanes, and when one was expected every day, and had been compelled to take in so much coal to reach Japan. Simoda, that her wheel guards were but 27 inches (twenty-seven) from the water. Had a hurricane overtaken her—and which she escaped by only a few days—inevitable destruction would have befallen all on board; the steamer must have foundered, with as noble a set of officers as ever sailed in a United States ship of war, and toe responsibility would have been fearful for those who arranged such a steamer for long sea voyages.

I am rejoiced that the wise ones of the United States Senste arrested the national evil, in the bill from the House of Representatives, to destroy the Collins line, which has so triumphantly bridged the Atlantic as to make its passage about ten days.

steam vessels.

Hoping we may meet again, I remain, truly, your most ob't serv't,

Silas E. Burrows.

Anniversaries and Celebrations-Preparations for the Grand Court Reception on New Year's Day-Broken Faith and Hollow Congratulations, etc.

We have had quite a month of ceremonials and com-memorations, to the superseding of all governmental relations. It commenced with Santa Barbara, at the Profeso; then high mass at the Conception. The anniversary of the reappearance of the Virgin of Guada-lupe came next, and that of the reinstalment of the Order of Grand crosses on the 20th of December. In all of these the government officials and army are expected to participate, as evidences of the close harmony be-tween Church and State. With the exception of some into fantastical figures, from deaths' heads, imps and angels to virgins of Guadalupe, and sugar plumbs, which are "as thick as blackberries" among the northern Goths, we have had a cesseation, to prepare for the grand reception of the lat January, when his Serene Highness condescends to receive the congratulations of the season from the diplomatic body and other high functions

it would confound any orator to make an appropriate address on the occasion. He stands a usurper—who less than two years ago, in the midst of anarchy and confusion, was, in the confiding spirit of a generous but thoughtless people, recalled from an exile, for trusts be trayed, and clothed with dictatorial powers for a limit ed term, to restore order and consolidate the republic. It was hoped that retirement and reflection had cured him of bis early and predominant instincts, and that thus unexpectedly summoned to power, he would dedicate the high trust to his country's improvement and prosperty. But two years have witnessed a succession of renewed efforts to overawe, subdus, and humble The constitution and the States abrogated, His Serene Highness has become the country and the mation; his will is law, his decrees are like those of braco, written in blood. His confiding and usual petition of the constitution of the country and the mation; his will sale, his decrees are like those of braco, written in blood. His confiding and usual petition of braco, written in blood. His confiding and usual petition of braco, written in blood of the confiding and usual petition of braco, written in blood of the country and period of the country term, to restore order and consolidate the republic

penalties. Tyranny, such as the darkest ages can afford to example of, has become the virtue of this one man absolute.

Imagine the head of the diplomatic corps, or some high functionary of State, approaching the Dictator and giving vent to congratulations on a new year, in some such strain as this:—"An exile from your native land, recalled from that repose which advanced age, and improved wisdom had made more than consoling to you, still the invitation of a generous and coinflaing pationism forbade that you should refuse again to come to lit rescue. To save the country from anarchy, and govern the people with patriarchal care for their good, you notly placed restrictions on the press, reproved its learning to the cover free tongue. You frateringed with the Mother Church and bowed to her infallibility. You fearsted and fasted for your country scale. You raised an army to subdue disaffection—you gathered around you the Benemeritoe. Grand Craises and Caballeros—you revived the chiralry of the adventures lith and lith centuries—you established a regionmos of observances appropriate and courtecous on national days—you contained all who approached you—you banquetted your army, and reveiled in all the gorgeous estentation which makes of government a sort of optical panoramic delasion, and the people, as they ever should be, mere puppets in the show. We congratulate your Gerens Highness on this commencement of a new year, on these rich and gorious fruits of an energetic administration, and in the sincerity of Castilian ceuttesy and patriolic instincts we pray that you may live 1,000 years, and that your chadow may never be less."

Personal Intelligence.

Personal Intelligence.

Prom Charleston, in steamship Marion—J N Sears, Daniel Miles, J L Atken, H Young, John Doness, J L Show, F C Rice, D Young, A Taylor, John W Rice, D E Hill, J W Med. Rockth, John Markin, S R Yam Desen and Lady, W D Chapman, Lady and three children, S M Hitchcock, F Zeigly, C Rocker, Mrs Backer and daughter, X D Field—25 in the steerage.

ADDITIONAL NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE CANADA'S MAILS.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

Despatches of General Caurobert and Lord Ragian.

IMPERIAL RUSSIAN MANIFESTO.

ANOTHER PRUSSIAN NOTE.

Interesting Autograph Letter from Queen Victoria

The Spanish Auxiliary Legion not Forthcoming.

OUR LORDON AND PARIS CORRESPONDENCE, do., do., do.

Our London Correspon

LONDON, Jan. 5, 1865.

Progress of the Siege of Sebastopol—The long talked of Assault—Coming Events Cast their Shadows before—Canrobert's Depatches—The Times and Lord Ragian—Return of Admirals Dundas and Hamelin—The Royal Campaigners—The Vienna Conferences—The King of Prussia Ignored at them

Conferences—The King of Prussia Ignored at them
—Separate Treaty Between France and Austria.

We are again indebted to Prusee Menschikoff for
the latest news from the seat of war. His Exceltency informs his Imperial Majosty the Case, that up
to the 26th December nothing of importance had
taken place before Sebastopol. He makes the exception of two sortics which took place on the 21st
December, in which he says 11 officers and 33 soltions were made articles. say whether the loss was on the side of the allies or the Russians.

current belief that Sebastopol was to be stormed on Christmas Day. It is now said that the 28th is the day fixed for the attack; but we have no news up to

The report that General Liprandi had made second attack upon the English lines at Balaklava is not true. His troops, on the contrary, have withdrawn to the north of the Teherns ys, and from a despatch from General Canrobert, which you will find in the London papers of this day, we hear that both English and French have made a reconnotesance to ascertain whether this retreat was real or sham. Canrobert attributes it to the news received of the landing of the Turks at Eupatoria. General Canrobert also states that the siege operations are going on satisfactorily, that they had a large num-ber of guns ready to open a terrific fire, and that the entrenchments were gradually entireling the city. Much disease and discontent seemingly prevails in the English camp. The attacks upon Lord Ragian and the staff, by the Times, are kept up, and there is quite a polemic war just now in the Lo journals on the subject. Admiral Dundas and Admiral Hamelin have arrived at Constantinople en route to England and France. The fleets remain under the command of Admirals Lyons and Bruat.

The health of the Duke of Cambridge has taken up his quarters at the British Embassy at Pera. The Sultan paid him a long visit the other day. Prince Napolson is still at Constantinople. He is desirous of returning to the Crimen, but Gen

He is desirous of returning to the Crimea, but General Canrobert objects, as it might be injurious to the Prince's health—the real truta is, I beneve, that Canrobert was so disgusted with the overbearing conduct of Prince Napoleos, that he ordered him to leave the army, and he now opposes his return.

Coming events cast their shadows before, and there is such a confident opinion here that the 29th was fixed for the assault, that many persons believe the news official. There was such an awful big shadow cast though, immediately after the battle of the Alma, that I am loth to give credit to saything that has not a tangible form.

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You will remember that by an article in the treaty signed at Vienna between the Western Powers and Austria, it is declared that if Russia does not come to terms by the end of 1854, steps will be taken by the other Powers to make her do so.

On the 27th and 28th December long conferences were held at Vienna, chiefly at the hotel of the British embassy. Count Buol, Baron de Blurguenlly and Lord Westmoreland submitted the conditions they demanded to Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian envoy. He replied that they were not such as he could accept, and demanded fourteen days time to receive instructions from St. Petersburg. After many pros and cons those additional fourteen days were granted. People begin to think that Lord John Russell was not so far wrong when he said this treaty with Austria was of a nature that Austria could back out of it at the last moment if she chose. The accounts from Vienna, however, are very warlke, and a regular offensive and defensive treaty between Austria and the Western Powers is spoken of as most likely, believe it who will.

The Prussian Ambasseador, Count Arnim, was not admitted to the conferences. Prussia is not admitted to the conferences. Prussia is not admitted to the conferences. Prussia is not admitted to the open and the prussian from Vienna, however, are very warlike, and a regular offensive and defensive treaty between Austria and the Western Powers. A curious Prussian is genored by the other Powers. A curious Prussian is genored by the other Powers. A curious Prussian despatch has just come to light. It is addressed by Baron Manteuffol, the Prussian Prime Minister, to the Prussian envoys at Paris and London. It is dated Berlin, December 19.

The gist of this document is that Prussia la quite willing to join the Western Powers and Austria, provided she has explanations bow the four goursantees demanded of Russia are to be interpreted. There are rumors which, I am able to state,

Our Parts Correspondence Panm, Jan. 4, 1855.

The New Loan-The French Patrictic Fund-Private Gifts to the Army of the East-The Siege of Sebastopol-Paris under its New Year Aspect Theatrical Gossip Gr and Industrial Kahibitio

War and rumors of war furnish a universal theme for every pen and every tongue. All have abacdened the hope that the Eastern war would be restricted to the limits at first assigned to it. " march," exclaims one journal, "towards a coalition of Europe entire against Rossia." The most sunguine indulge in no anticipation that the diplomatic abors which have been continued to persevering parallellam with military action, will speedily result in a pacific solution of the Eastern question.

Meanwhile the public is learning slowly to count the cost of the gigantic enterprise in which the Western Powers have engaged against the Colosson

of the North. The loan of 500,000,000 fr., to be raised by national subscription, will supply figures for the calculation. This subscription will be opened on the 3d inst., and until the 14th. Among the reone that raises to 350,000,000 fr. the emission of Treasury bonds for the service of 1854-'66. And ther which opens, in addition to the estimate of the Budget, a supplementary credit of 7,465,025 fr.; and still another, which opens, on the excess of 1854, a supplementary credit of 4,143,552 fr. The Bulletin publishes also a decree for the fabrication of gold pieces of 50 france and 100 trance each, and proscribes that of 40 franc pieces.

naturally finds it easier to open little than large credits, such, for instance, as that which last month deveted 100,000 france to the collection and arranging the correspondence of Napoleou the First. The municipal authorities, in their way, are equally generous, as may be judged from the 9,000,000 the sum of indemnities for the appropriations requisite for pieroing new streets and prolonging the Rue de Kivoli. A second credit of 1,000,000 france has been opened, moreover, in order to complete the junction of the Louvre and the Tulleries. narrow space assigned to the Palais de l'Industrie has necessitated the expense of erecting three pa-laces of industry instead of one. But the Parisians count upon being indemnified for this latter outlay profits that will accrue to them from the The private subscriptions of the French in behalf of the army of the East, will

abtiens amount to a very considerable sum, although not probably to so prodigious a sum as the similar contributions of the Eng. quiring under the republic for taking the initiative quiring under the republic for taking the initiative in acting spontaneously, that I was more surprised at their being tempted to imitate their English at their being tempted to imitate their English at the check, inopportune and ill-advised though it was, which one of the Imperial ministers gave to their tardy enthusiasm. The Emperor himself is too shrowd not to have perceived the gross mistake which his minister had made, in haughfilly spurning the matter of the Emperor to their country. the proffered gifts of the French to their con men in the Rast, and reserving exclusively for h serted in the Moniteur, to the effect that while the elected chief of the nation was bound particularly to take care of the wounded, the special objects of national gratitude, private giffs for those who are not wounded would be not only allowed but oncouraged. It is probable that the wounded themselves will not be prevented from sharing in the New Year's gifts the French; for the Empress is not alone in devoting a part of each day to the preparation of line, with her own hands, in aid of the good Bisters of Charity. Lint, linen, medicines, medicaments, cor-dials, preserves, wines, liquors, segars, blankets, clothes, books, journals—in a word, provisions of every imaginable kind, as well as money to be converted into provisions, have been liberally supplied.

The house of the widow of the late Marshal Magnan, in the place Vendome, was, I am told, encumbered on the very day when that lady published her readiness to receive gifts for the east rith a ginter variety of articles than ta exhibit The beggage trains of the Lyons railway have been laden heavily with the gifts which Paris alone sends are continually transporting men and moniti many a vessel now eastward-bound is a floating variety store. What a heterogeneous mass of articles

riety store. What a heterogeneous mass of articles—from snuff to powder, from pins to cannon, from sugar plums and plum pudding to a railway—will have been sent to the Crimea! Pive vessels will suffice to carry the men and the materials for the Halaklava railway.

General Osten Backen is now in command of the Rossians at Sebastopol. On their side the Rossians have doubtless been reinforced with men and provisions. Omer Pacha will bring 29,900 men to the aid of the allies at Sebastopol! The shock will be terrible when the hostlie parties come again in contact. It is anticipated that about the middle of this month, or certainly before its end, a decisive blow will be struck. If Subastopol does not yield then, it is not impossible that the siege may be temporarily raised—that an attempt will be made by attacking the Russians wherever they can be encountered, to drive them from the Crimea, and if this advent.

will be struck. It Sthastopol does not yield then, it is not impossible that the siege may be temporarily raised—that an attempt will be made by attacking the Russians wherever they can be encountered, to drive them from the Crimes—and if this attempt proves recorsaful, that a cory a drama will be left at Perekop, and the allies may return to the slege of Sebastopol, which, it is thought, thus isolated both by land and sea, must surrender. So much confidence is at ill reposed here in the irresistible courage of the allied army, that if a second Tartar were to bring the news of the fall of Sebastopol, not a few Parisians would now eagerly believe it. And they might not err if the skill of the alliet generals were equal to the valor displayed by their troops.

A large portion of the dreme's, or New Year's gifts, exhibited in the shop windows of Paris, attest the traditional military tastes of the French, from the tiny soldiers in chocolate, which costs two saus, to the miniature cannon which costs one thousand france, all sorts of military toys are eagerly bought. If the military instinct is not innate in the Frenchman, it is implanted in the earliest infancy, and fostered by every possible stimulant. Had Hector's non been born at Paris, he would have soon learned to long for a helmet like that of his sire. In walking from the corner of the rue de Richelleu to that of the rue de a Paix, along the Boulevards, this morning, I counted no less than nine diminutive warriors, all less than seven years old, struting along in complete military unitorns. One trasped the nilt of his sword in his right hand, and a stick of candy in his left. His somewhat older brother, although more pacifically accounted, had obviously not lost the martial ardor with which he also had been fired in the nursery, for he was begging his mamma to buy that new and popular toy. The Siege of Sebastopol, which is to be found at every kind, annually tempt the pens of writers like Amedée Achard and Theophile Gautier to rival the fantistic skill of th

Musard on Wednesday night, and Straess on Saturday night, the carnival ought to pass merrily.

Madame Stole, it is hoped, will be re-onciled with the "powers that be" at the Opera, although her rupture with them was marked by even more violence than that of Mile. Cruveill. So long as reconciliation is possible, the Paris public is not solicitous about the means. If the result accuracy to them the presence or these crument artists. Wile. Fortunate, a Spanish singer, has débuté with great success at the opera. Since the departure of M'lls. Nau, no chaniesse legère, say the critice, has been found who unites so many charming qualities and can render so nesful services as M'lls. Portunati. She will admirably replace M'lls. Nau as the Queen of Navarre, in the "Hugunota,"

the "Hagunota," M'me. ligalde has been enthusiastically relocated at her return to the Opera Comique, after an absence of eighteen months. During this interval her fine voice has been greatly improved. Mula. Duprez has recovered from the indeposition which temperarily suscended the representation of the "Eloil du Nord." in which Banoardé has débuté ag